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OUR SUPERINTENDANT

PROFESSOR ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE SPEAKS — HIS SCHOLARLY ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES.

(Extracts from commencement address delivered by Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, Washington, D. C., to the graduates of Avery College, Pittsburgh, Pa., Tuesday, May 26.)

Here and there, particularly in private institutions like Spelman Seminary and Hampton Institute and the universities like Atlanta and Fisk and Shaw, white teachers — most from the North, but some from the South — of the finest culture and the noblest devotion, will always, I pray and believe, continue to teach Negro youth in the heart of the South. For this service the Negro people will always feel as they have always felt — profoundly grateful. But, schools — industrial and normal, elementary and secondary, great and small — even colleges and professional schools, such separate institutions for Negro students will more and more seek teachers and executive officers in men and women of Negro blood. In point of fact the teachers of Negroes are today in the vast majority of cases black, and neither South nor North questions for a moment the competence of black men and women for such service or the wholesome effects of such an arrangement upon the spirit and attitude of the students and upon the whole present social situation. The quickening of Negro life must come more and more from within, the uplifting forces will be more and more in the hands of Negroes. Now, the fundamental problem of any school is not land and buildings, but personnel — the personnel of the teaching body. It is a grievous error to suppose that a good heart and some ability to read and write adequately equip a teacher of the common branches; or that sobriety and some skill with saw and plane and hammer make a teacher of carpentry. One of the most serious problems which a great institution like Tuskegee, for example, has to face, is the dearth of men and women of liberal education, specific training in teaching, and professional spirit and ideals. Negro public schools are everywhere gravely embarrassed by lack of principals and teachers with a sound and thorough education. This issue is now upon us; the demand for well-equipped Negro teachers for all classes of Negro schools is at this moment very far in excess of the supply. The black teacher of the best education and the best training is never out of a job; the field of his influence and service is almost limitless.

The Negro college in the South should admit students who have never studied Latin or Greek, and should enrich its curriculum by the addition of thorough courses in natural science with its applications of trade and industry; in history and social science with special attention to the traditions and history and progress of Negro peoples in Africa and in America, and to the sociological problems in which Negro life in America is enmeshed today. The Negro college should render its curriculum flexible and more widely serviceable through the introduction of an elective system by whose provisions the dead languages might give way to the living languages and history and social science, and pure mathematics to psychology and ethics and the principles and practice of education. And finally the Negro university should organize well equipped schools of education, of engineering, of agriculture alongside the schools of medicine. Some of these reforms have already been compassed or are in progress, I am glad to say, in the best Negro colleges and universities of the South.

PHILADELPHIA A. M. E. ZION CONFERENCE.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1908.
With optimistic and inspiring words Booker T. Washington addressed the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Conference on Thursday evening at Wesley Church, five hundred people

being turned away for want of room. He chose for his theme "The Unity of the Colored Race." He was introduced by the Hon. J. C. Dancy, who said that "the great purpose in the life of the great Negro leader and educator was to prove that the Negro race could make men." Dr. Washington was greeted with continuous applause. In part, he said: "There are certain essential and important points upon which as a race we ought to and must unite. One of these points is the idea that we are to remain in this country and to be permanently classed as American citizens. We can also unite upon the proposition that it is only by constructive efforts, such as your great Church has shown, that we shall build ourselves up as a race. We can unite again upon the idea that we have a great opportunity in this country to enter into business, to become commercial factors; and in these respects the Negro minister must in a large degree be the leader and the guide. In respect to material and business betterment, the Negro minister, unlike the white minister, must teach the people, because many of the material and commercial considerations that now confront the Negro have been settled centuries ago by the white man himself; hence it is important that the Negro minister perform a broader and more varied service than is true of the white minister. In our Southern country, especially, does the Negro have an opportunity to sell his labor in whatever market he chooses, and he has a rare opportunity to succeed in commercial and business enterprises." In emphasizing the importance of education for the Negro, Dr. Washington said he had been privileged to raise by his own efforts three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this work during the past year. Friday afternoon there was a heated contest for the three vacant bishoprics, and upon the second ballot the following candidates were chosen: Dr. M. R. Franklin receiving 276 votes, Dr. G. L. Blackwell 265 votes, and Dr. A. J. Warner 229 votes. A two-thirds vote being necessary to a choice — which was 214 votes. After the election a committee completed the raising of a fund of twenty-five hundred dollars, which will be used as first payment upon the Varack Chapel, corner of Nineteenth and Lombard streets, which was opened for the first time on Sunday. Rev. E. C. Simms, a delegate from Florida, died suddenly from heart disease; a sum of one hundred dollars was raised by Conference for his funeral, and a Florida delegate was sent to accompany the remains home. Saturday morning fraternal greetings were presented from the Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. T. J. Moffin, and responded to by Rev. G. C. Clement. Reports were also received from the educational institutes of the Church, Dr. W. H. Goler speaking for Livingston College; Prof. T. C. Brown for Greenville, Tenn., High School, and Rev. M. L. Lee for Lancaster, S. C., High School. Dr. A. E. Raggs, of Atlanta, Ga., made an interesting report of the Bible Society. Suday, Bishop Alexander Walter preached the morning sermon at Wesley Ch., his subject being the "Civic Progress that Has Been Made by the Negro." In the afternoon all of the ten bishops helped to dedicate the newly purchased edifice at Nineteenth and Lombard streets, which will hereafter be known as Varack Chapel. The purchase price was thirteen thousand five hundred dollars. Bishop Alexander Walters, of the Fourth Episcopal District, presided over today's session, which was devoted to reports from various committees and the presentation of resolutions for the consideration of other committees.

Philadelphia, May 21, 1908.

The committee of the General Conference submitted its report to that body now in session this morning. The report divides the Church territory into ten episcopal districts, and makes assignments of the bishops, who are to preside of the conferences for the next four years. Philadelphia Conference is put into a new district, with Virginia, South Florida and Cuba, and has a new presid-

ing officer in the person of Bishop John Wesley Smith. The other districts and presiding bishops are as follows, viz.: First District New York and Central North Carolina Conferences, Bishop J. W. Hood. Second District — Western New York, Blue Ridge and North Georgia Conferences, Bishop C. R. Harris. Third District — New England, North Carolina and African Conferences, Bishop A. W. Wallers. Fourth District — New Jersey, Western North Carolina and Alabama Conferences, Bishop G. W. Clinton. Fifth District — North Alabama, Central Alabama, South Mississippi and Florida Conferences, Bishop J. W. Astor. Sixth District — Philadelphia, Bal-

DR. WASHINGTON'S APPEAL

May 18, 1908.

My dear Sir:

December 2, 1909, a little more than a year from now, will mark the half-century since John Brown, of Ossawatomie, died at Harper's Ferry. The Negro people of this country revere the name of John Brown. His death marked a date in their history. Perhaps no other man of the white race ever identified himself so fully with our race and cause. Others were wiser; others accomplished more; but the name of no one has impressed itself deeper on the hearts and minds of the masses of our people.

It has been proposed that Negroes all over the United States should unite next year to commemorate in some fitting way the day of John Brown's death. In a letter dated

to Philadelphia, where he addressed an overflowing audience in connection with the General Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church. He then proceeded to Norfolk, where he spoke in the monster skating ring, as no church large enough to accommodate the crowds could be secured. The \$500 taken at the door in Philadelphia was presented to the Zion Conference as his contribution to the noble cause, and at Norfolk a larger sum was similarly donated. Hampton Institute, his alma mater, where he delivered an inspiring speech last Saturday, was made happy by the proceeds there realized. Dr. Washington has been the means of placing

more cash money in the hands of the various denominations and educational institutions than any other Negro in the world. This is really constructive leadership.

PROF. H. M. BROWN'S ADVICE

Cheyney, Pa., May 6, 1908.

Miss E. A. Chase,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Chase:

I have just read the enclosed clipping from the Star, giving an account of the effort of the parents of the Jones School to discourage bad behavior of our people in the streets and elsewhere. I want, first, to congratulate you and thank you; second, to call your attention to the following advice given by Rabbi Krauskopf to the Jews: "We have too many in our race who think that money covers every shortcoming of social polish and force themselves into places and circles frequented by the best of the land, where their lack of refinement, their loudness and showiness, their vulgarity and their desecration of the sanctity of Sunday, are extremely offensive to the other guests and force upon themselves the alternative of staying away or obliging the Jew to be kept away."

This assertion was made by Rabbi Joseph Kranskopf yesterday in delivering the last of his sermons on "Prejudice: Its Genesis and Exodus and Its Cure, on the Part of the Jew," in the Temple Keseseth Israel, Broad street above Columbia avenue. Continuing, he said:

"It is not a very difficult matter for the hotelkeeper to decide to whom of the two to cater. He finds it easier to bar all Jews than to subject all to the examination as to their standing in culture and fitness to associate with the best on equal terms of refinement."

"When refused, they ascribe it to prejudice. But to people of culture, refinement in those with whom they associate is as necessary as the air they breathe. Good manners is not such a trivial matter as some moneyed people seem to think. Let them try to acquire culture, and they will find that the acquisition of it is harder than that of money, and they will respect it more."

Mr. Krauskopf declared, however, in conclusion, that "what is regarded as mere social breach or an eccentricity when committed by one of the 'Four Hundred' is considered an unpardonable sin when committed by one of us."

It is quite gratifying to read in your last issue that under the present school officials the longer existence of petty kingdoms of favoritism in the special departments is at an end, particularly in that of domestic science, where it has been rampant.

INQUIRY.

Is it true that with all the unrest and strain in the schools that some of our colored supervisors are arranging to give tests during the extremely warm days of June to again stir up the feelings of the overworked and teach them by their unfairness?

The two regiments and the First Separate Battalion, U. G. D. C., will go in camp at Fort Washington and Fort Hunt from July 15 to August 1st.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO EXCURSION.

Sunday, May 31.

\$1.00 Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg and return.

\$2.35 Berkeley Springs and return.

\$2.00 Cumberland and return.

Special train leaves Washington at 8:15 a.m.

PARAPHRATIC NEWS

By Miss Beatrix L. Chase.

It now looks as if New York District Attorney Jerome has a number of charges laid at his door, and he will be required to answer the demands of the law.

Rt. Rev. Charles E. McDowell went to Rome and expressed personally the loyalty of his diocese to His Holiness the Pope. The Bishop presented a substantial offering of Peter's pence.

Howard University was the center of attraction not only educationally but socially from the beginning of its closing exercises to the end.

The recent heavy rains have caused the people in many sections of the country to suffer already from the overflow of rivers.

The bill for educating four Filipinos at West Point was sent the first of the week to the President for his signature.

A bill regulating child labor in the District of Columbia was passed last Monday by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Charles Gant Beckwith, whose funeral took place last Wednesday, was the youngest son of Mrs. Mary J. and the late John H. Beckwith.

Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., in his address to the graduates of Gunston Hall warned the young women against becoming "new women."

Notwithstanding the warm weather has hardly started, there have been a number of cases of sickness caused by the intense heat.

Mr. William Gilbert, who graduated from the Academic Department of Howard University, is the son of Rev. M. W. Gilbert, of New York City.

Maxwell's Talisman says members of Congress will be forced to explain in the next campaign why Congress refused to repeal the Timber and Stone Act.

Plans are being formulated to improve the shore line of this city.

President Roosevelt had as his guests of honor at a reception this week a delegation of prominent officials of the Republic of Liberia.

It has been announced that the bathing beach will be opened to the public the early part of June.

The Kaleidoscope Club No. 2 will give a concert and dance at Masonic Temple, 1111 Nineteenth street, next Wednesday evening, June 3. Admission, 15 cents.

The eight new bishops elected at the Methodist Episcopal Conference in Baltimore are considered to rank among the foremost divines of this age.

Mrs. John A. Logan was energetic in bringing about the election, as a bishop, of her pastor, Dr. Frank M. Bristol, who is stationed at the Metropolitan M. E. Church.

The fire in the music store of E. F. Droop & Sons Company last Wednesday morning did damage to the amount of \$40,000.

A noticeable feature in the deaths which occurred the past week is that many of the oldest residents have paid the final claim.

It is reported that prohibition scored a victory last Tuesday at the election in North Carolina by a majority vote of 40,000.

The stenographer of the House of Representatives was directed not to record a speech made by Mr. Heflin last Wednesday.

Anthony Herri, valet to Lew Vigel, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Switzerland, tried to end his life by shooting himself last Saturday morning.

It is stated that Lemoine's preparations for the manufacture of diamonds at his laboratory at St. Denis, Paris, are now completed and that he is ready to begin work.

Bishop W. F. McDowell, of Chicago, delivered the bassalaurate sermon to the graduates of Howard University last Sunday afternoon in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel.

Nathan Haines, former State Senator of New York, died at his home in Burlington last Sunday.

A mammoth airship on its trial trip

Continued to page 4.



Benjamin P. Birdshall

timore, Virginia, South Florida, and Cuba Conferences, Bishop J. W. Smith.

Seventh District — Allegheny, Ohio, West Alabama and California Conferences, Bishop J. W. Caldwell.

Eighth District — South Carolina, Palmetto and Georgia Conferences, Bishop M. R. Franklin.

Ninth District — Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Philippines Conferences, Bishop Geo. W. Blackwell.

Tenth District — Tennessee, West Tennessee, Mexico, Louisiana, and North Louisiana Conferences, Bishop A. J. Warner.

The report on education was made by Prof. S. G. Atkins, the educational secretary, and under his recommendation a General Educational Board is provided for, which is to be composed of all the bishops of the Church and certain designated persons, who are to have supervision of all the schools of the denomination. Under the new regime the assistant secretaryship of education is abolished. There were offered during yesterday many resolutions dealing with the many things of the various Church departments and reports from committees were received. Today is to be the final day of the Conference, and the next General Conference will be held at Charlotte, N. C. Last evening memorial services were held in honor of James Varack, the first bishop of the Church, and for Bishops I. C. Clinton and J. B. Small, and Mrs. C. C. Pitney, wife of the late Bishop Pitney.

J. H. Gray.
IRA T. BRYANT WINS OUT.

The journalistic and printing office fraternity of the Capital are delighted over the triumphant election of Mr. Ira T. Bryant as secretary of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union. The great Methodist publishing plant at Nashville will take on new life under the management of Mr. Bryant, who, though a young man, is a veteran in the business that is now to be entrusted to his energetic hands. Mr. Bryant made a gallant fight, and against tremendous odds, and evidently deserved his victory.

January 27 of this year, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, as editor of the New York Evening Post, and a grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, writes, referring to this matter:

"In reply to your note in regard to the proposed John Brown celebration, it seems to me that that should be made the occasion of a national celebration by the colored people of this country. The motto of that would be John A. Andrew's famous sentence: 'Whatever one may think of John Brown's methods, John Brown himself was right.' The reasons for making it a noteworthy event are three-fold in my mind: 1. To show the gratitude of the colored people for John Brown's self-sacrifice; 2. To take this opportunity to remind the country as whole how vastly better off, with all his handicaps, the Negro is today than he was in John Brown's time, and to measure again the progress upward of the race; 3. To increase the solidarity of the colored people."

I am taking the liberty of calling attention thus early to this date in order that the subject may be given the fullest and freest discussion, so that it may be possible to arrange for memorial exercises worthy of the event.

Yours truly,
Booker T. Washington.

LONG ON "CLAIMS," SHORT ON FACTS.

Notwithstanding the frenzied warning sent out by the local bureau of the "reactionaries," the live newspapers of the race continue to publish the news touching the nomination of Secretary Taft. Genuine journalists do not distort or ignore cold facts in an attempt to bolster up a losing cause. Mr. Randolph can go to Mississippi at once and try the law, as he is a sorry imitation of the real thing as a political prophet in this "neck-o'-the-woods." He is tremendously long on "claims," but woefully short on facts.

THE "TUSKEGEI WIZARD'S GENEROSITY."

Dr. Booker T. Washington passed through the city last week en route

FOR PURE VANILLA

SECURE BEAN AND MAKE FLAVORING AT HOME.

Dessert Requisite In No Way Hard to Prepare and Housewife May Rest Assured She Has the Genuine Article.

Vanilla pods, or beans, as they are popularly called, as found in the shops, look like dark brown, narrow, flexible strips, from three to eight inches in length, flattened and hooked at the stem end.

The surface is furrowed lengthwise during the process of curing, and is often covered with tiny crystals. Within are innumerable minute, shining, bead-like black seeds, imbedded in an aromatic sticky pulp. Much of the commercial extract is adulterated with the Tonka bean, which belongs to the same family, but is not nearly so delicate.

The cheapest "bargain" extracts are made entirely from the Tonka bean. It has been said that in most cases where poisoning has taken place after eating ice cream, cheap vanilla has been the flavor employed. Where the pure article is prepared at home there is never any danger.

The vanilla plant is an orchid and the only one whose fruit has a commercial value.

Another way of preparing the flavoring is to split four beans and clip in bits with scissors. Put seeds, husks, and all into a bottle, pour over them one pint of brandy or whisky, cork tightly, shaking frequently for the first four or five weeks.

Vanilla Sugar for Flavoring.—Another excellent way to utilize the pods for flavoring is this: Cut one ounce of the Mexican vanilla beans into very small pieces, using shears or a knife. Add one ounce grain alcohol, macerate for 30 minutes, then add two ounces sugar of milk. Break up seven ounces rock candy crystals with a hammer, first wrapping a cloth around it, and add to the other ingredients. Add also two pounds powdered sugar. When thoroughly mixed put into a well-stoppered bottle. This is unequalled for purity and flavor.

Lemon Extract.—Before cutting the lemons to extract the juice, scrub well, rinse and wipe with a soft cloth. Then grate off all the delicate yellow skin, taking care that none of the white part of the rind goes in, as this will give a bitter taste. Pack a small bottle full of these yellow shavings, cover with pure grain alcohol and set away for three weeks. At the end of that time strain and bottle.

Lemon Sugar.—Place the grated yellow rind of lemons in a wide-mouthed bottle and cover thickly with granulated sugar. Keep the bottle tightly corked. The sugar becomes saturated with the oil from the peel and when used imparts a delicious flavor.

Almond Surprise.

Dissolve one package of raspberry gelatin and half a pint of granulated sugar in one and a half pints of boiling raspberry juice from canned fruit, as this imparts a better flavor; strain it, then stand away to cool. When it is slightly stiff stir into it half a pound of ground or rolled chocolate almond; put it in the refrigerator, and when perfectly firm serve icy cold turned out upon a glass dish, or in individual glass punch glasses, with one tablespoonful of whipped cream on top of each cup. It is well to prepare all dishes where gelatin is used the day before they are required, thus giving them ample time to stiffen, and avoiding anxiety on the part of the cook.

Bud Salad.

Boil as many eggs as you have people to serve. Boil hard, peel, and put into cold water. Shave small new cabbage into mere strings. Arrange cabbage about one inch thick in each salad dish.

With a darning needle and a heavy white linen thread draw through the egg. Hold the egg lengthwise. Cut into five strips from the top of the egg half way to the bottom. Be careful not to scar the yellow. Loop back the white part so as to let half of the yellow stand alone. Remove thread.

Season to taste and serve with French dressing.

Cold Tomato Sauce.

Peel and chop fine half peck of tomatoes. Drain through colander. Chop fine two large stalks of celery, two large red peppers, half cup of chopped onions, half cup grated horseradish, one cup of dark and yellow mustard seeds mixed, one cup of brown sugar, half cup salt, one teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, mace, cloves, and black pepper, two teaspoonfuls of allspice, and one quart of the best cider vinegar. Mix well together; put in two quart glass jars and seal. It needs no cooking and will keep for a year.

Cornish Turnover.

Equal quantities of boiled rice and breadcrumbs, one finely-chopped onion and a small quantity of parsley and thyme; mix into a paste with two beaten eggs. Make a light pastry, cut into small circles and make into turnovers, filling them with the mixture, about half tablespoonful to a turnover. Brush over with white of egg and bake in a quick oven.

Egg and Beet Salad.

Slice and peel several well-cooked beets and lay into a pan with two tablespoonsfuls of olive oil. Let the beets stew in the oil until hot. Lay the beets in the center of a hot dish and around the edges place poached eggs. Sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper and squeeze the juice of a lemon over the whole.

TO GET BEST RESULTS.

Two Approved Methods for the Cooking of Sweetbreads.

The Housekeeper presents two recipes for cooking sweetbreads. In the first they are stewed white and in the second they are stewed brown. Ingredients—Two sweetbreads, one pint of veal broth, seasonings, one ounce of flour, one ounce of butter, two yolks of eggs, one-sixteenth pint cream.

Method—Soak and prepare the sweetbreads as in the second recipe, stewing them for an hour in veal broth with a seasoning of mace, white pepper, salt and a very small slice of onion. Press them till cold, trim them and strain into a bowl. Melt the butter in a stewpan, stir the flour into it and let it cook without browning. Add the strained veal broth and stir till well boiled, then remove from the fire and beat in the yolk of two eggs or some cream. Let the sweetbreads warm in this without boiling, then dish them and serve, garnished with slices of lemon and sprigs of parsley.

Ingredients—Two sweetbreads, three-quarters of a pint of brown sauce and tomatoes.

Method—Soak two sweetbreads in warm, salted water for an hour. Put on stove in cold water, and bring to boiling point. Take out sweetbreads and rinse. Put on again in fresh water or white stock, and allow to simmer gently for an hour. Drain and press sweetbreads between two plates with weight upon top of them. Trim neatly and cut into thick slices. Put the sweetbreads into a stewpan with three-quarters of a pint of rich brown sauce, and let them get quite hot. In the meanwhile pour boiling water over some tomatoes, skin them and place them in a buttered tin with buttered paper over. Bake till tender but unbroken.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Hot sunshine will remove scorch. Hot tartaric acid will take ink stains out of white cloth.

A package or envelope sealed with white of egg cannot be steamed open. Even delicate glass can be safely washed in very hot water if slipped in edgewise.

Insects like neither salt nor alum and enough adheres to the carpet to keep them away.

Saturate grass stains on children's pinnafores, etc., in paraffin and then put into the washtub.

Burning oil is spread by water. To extinguish it throw down flour, sand or earth. The idea is to prevent the oil from spreading.

Starch should be mixed with soapy water, for thus the linen will have a more glossy appearance and be less likely to stick to the iron.

Clotheslines and pegs will last much longer if they are boiled for ten minutes when new. It is a good plan to repeat the boiling occasionally.

It is not generally known, but to prevent cakes from burning place a little bran at the bottom of the tins. This will save a lot of grumbling and vexation.

Italian Cakes.

Half a cup of butter, warmed but not melted, and the same quantity of sugar, beaten to a cream. Add one by one, beating continuously, four eggs, whites and yolks. At the last beat in very hard half a cup of pastry flour. Pour this mixture to the depth of half an inch in a shallow buttered tin and bake in a moderately quick oven for 10 or 15 minutes. Turn upside down to cool; spread thickly with a firm jam or jelly, preferably strawberry or raspberry, and then overlay this with stiff chocolate icing. When firm, cut into odd shapes, squares, discs, diamonds, triangles, etc.

Rag Carpet Without Sewing.

Tear rags about an inch wide, cut a buttonhole in each end, lay one strip on the other so that one hole is over the other, take the end of the lower one and draw it through the hole of the upper one tightly, and it will look as if sewed. Now take a large crochet hook and crochet as if making a common round tidy. You can make it as large as you want and quickly, can be washed in a tub, and with care will last a lifetime.

Lyman Salad.

Select long green peppers, cut in halves lengthwise, remove the seeds, and fill with grape-fruit pulp, celery and apple finely cut, and pecan nut meats broken in pieces, using half as much each of celery and apple as of grape fruit, and allowing three nut meats to each case. Arrange on lettuce leaves and garnish with mayonnaise dressing.

To Pack China.

When moving, a new way to pack china that is valuable as well as delicate is to wrap each piece carefully in parafin paper and sink it in the flour barrel. A delicate piece of Wedgewood china and a piece of valuable statuary were packed in this way, and neither piece was injured. Of course, the flour barrel must be reasonably full of flour.

To Prevent Moths.

To keep moths out of upholstered furniture, sprinkle well with benzine. It will not spot or stain the most delicate colors, and the unpleasant odor soon passes away in the air. When it is known that the moth miller has entered a closet, burn a tablespoonful of gum camphor in the room, closing the door and letting the clothes remain in the fumes.

When Burning Rubbish.

When burning vegetable refuse, old papers and rubbish in the stove or furnace, throw a handful of salt in the fire and there will be no unpleasant and disagreeable odor.

SOME GOOD DISHES

METHODS OF COOKING AND SERVING MEATS.

Colorado Roast Venison Something New to the Average Housewife

—Vest Birds an Appetizing Addition to Menu.

Lamb Scallops.—One cup cold lamb, one cup stewed tomatoes, one cup bread crumbs. Arrange in layers in a buttered dish, having crumbs on top with bits of butter; put salt, pepper, and bits of butter between the layers; bake.

Beef Loaf.—Chop or grind together two pounds of the round of beef and one-half pound bacon, crumb one-half loaf of bread, and beat two eggs. Mix the meat, bread and eggs together and season with one teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon pepper, teaspoon poultry dressing. Pack firmly in a baking dish and bake 1½ hours.

Colorado Roast Venison.—Cover the venison roast on all sides with white paper; secure firmly with cord. Then make a thick batter of flour and water; spreading same all over the paper; dredge with flour; bake 25 minutes to a pound; take from the oven and crack off the batter, which has formed a crust.

Remove the cord and paper, salt and pepper to taste, lay strips of fat pork cut thin on top, and dredge meat with flour.

Place in oven until well browned; make brown gravy and serve with currant jelly. Many who dislike game enjoy it if prepared thus, the cooking of the game in this way extracting the strong taste sometimes objectionable.

Vest Birds.—Use slices of veal from the loin cut thin. Remove the bone, skin and fat and pound till one-quarter of an inch thick. Trim with pieces 2½ by four inches. Chop the trimming fine, with one square inch of fat salt pork for each bird.

Add half as much fine cracker crumbs as you have meat. Season highly with salt, pepper, lemon, cayenne and onion. Moisten with one egg and a little hot water as for veal loaf.

Spread the mixture on each slice nearly to the edge, roll up tightly, and tie or fasten with skewers. Dredge with salt, pepper and flour.

Fry them slowly in hot butter till a golden brown, but not dark or burned. Then half cover with cream and simmer 15 or 20 minutes. Remove the strings and serve on toast. Pour the cream over them. Garnish with points of toast and lemon.

Florentine Loaf.

The Housekeeper considers a Florentine loaf a dessert worth trying. Take one pint of orange juice, the juice of one lemon and add to this one pint of sugar; stir until the sugar dissolves, then boil for ten minutes and turn into a quart brick mold and cool. Season one pint double cream with one teaspoonful of grated orange and lemon peel mixed, add half a cupful of pulverized sugar. Whip until thick and then pour into the brick mold; cover with buttered paper, butter side up, and large enough to come over the edge when the cover is placed on.

Tie down securely and bury in crushed ice and salt for three hours; when ready to cut into slices, wipe off the mold, remove paper, run a warm cloth over the sides and bottom, invert the mold onto the dish.

To Clean Silk Gloves.

Washing silk gloves rots them rapidly, especially at the finger ends, yet nothing is less excusable than soiled white or other light silk gloves, because it is so easy to wash them.

To prevent this rapid destruction of the finger ends the gloves should be hung to dry with the tips up. This can be accomplished only by pinning each finger out on a cloth and then hanging up the cloth with the arms of the gloves down. This lets water run into the portions of the gloves which receive the least wear, dries the tips more quickly and prevents the destructive action of water on the silk.—Delineator.

Chicken in Green Pepper Cases.

Cut three large sweet green peppers in halves lengthwise, remove the seeds, and fill with grape-fruit pulp, celery and apple finely cut, and pecan nut meats broken in pieces, using half as much each of celery and apple as of grape fruit, and allowing three nut meats to each case. Arrange on lettuce leaves and garnish with mayonnaise dressing.

Fruit Wafers.

Mix three cups of graham or whole wheat flour with a cup of cold sour cream; add half a teaspoonful of salt and knead well. Divide in two parts and roll one thin; on this spread a layer of chopped figs and lay on the other layer; press the two together with the rolling pin, cut in squares and bake quickly. Instead of figs you can use dates, or dates and figs chopped together, or figs and nuts. Or stewed and stoned prunes may be used alone or with the figs.

Sliced Beef Relish.

Take two pounds of raw, tender beefsteak, chop it very fine, put into it salt, pepper and a little sage, two tablespoons of melted butter. Add two rolled crackers, made very fine, also two well-beaten eggs. Make it up into the shape of a roll and bake it. Baste with butter and water before baking. Cut in slices when cold.

FOR STUFFED TOMATO SALAD.

New Recipe Recommended by Fannie Merritt Farmer.

"A stuffed tomato salad is one of my new recipes," writes Fannie Merritt Farmer, the great cooking authority, in her monthly page in the Woman's Home Companion. "Peel six small tomatoes, cut a slice from the stem end of each, remove the soft inside, sprinkle the insides with salt and let stand, inverted, 30 minutes. Mash half a ten-cent cream cheese, add six chopped pimientos, one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley, one tablespoonful of tomato pulp, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of dry mustard and enough French dressing to moisten. Fill the tomato cases with the mixture, and serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing, which may be successfully made if one will but follow directions. Mix one teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of powdered sugar and a few grains of cayenne. Add the yolks of two eggs, and stir until thoroughly blended; then add one-half teaspoonful of vinegar. Add olive oil gradually at first, drop by drop, and stir constantly. As the mixture thickens, thin with vinegar or lemon juice. Add oil and vinegar or lemon juice alternately, stirring or beating constantly, until two tablespoonsfuls each of vinegar and lemon juice and 1½ cupfuls of olive oil have been used. If the oil is added too rapidly the dressing will have a curdled appearance. A smooth consistency may be restored by taking the yolk of another egg and adding the curdled mixture slowly to it. Olive oil for the making of mayonnaise should always be thoroughly chilled. The utensil used in the making of mayonnaise may be a silver fork, wire whisk, small wooden spoon or Dover egg beater.

THE REAL PEACH COBBLER.

One of the Most Palatable of All Forms of Dessert.

Every cook can make peach cobbler, but it is down south that this palatable dessert approaches perfection. Here is a recipe which is guaranteed to produce a delicious result: Select the richest and ripest fruit, usually some variety of the yellow peach, because of its superior richness. Butter a deep earthenware pudding dish at least three and one-half inches deep. Line the side with good pastry, then fill the dish with peeled peaches torn in halves instead of cutting. Leave in enough pits to impart flavor. Sweeten abundantly, then cover with a rich layer of crust, sealing down so that none of the juices may escape. Bake in a hot oven about three-quarters of an hour, covering with paper if there is any danger of it browning too rapidly.

When nearly done draw to the oven door, dredge over with powdered sugar and set back to glaze. A real old-fashioned cook is a stickler for a few spoonfuls of brandy poured over the peaches before the top crust is put on, but the majority of folk find it quite delectable enough without any spirituous additions.

Washing Delicate Embroideries.

Make a good lather with soap and warm water, adding one-fourth of a teaspoonful of powdered borax to each quart of water. Place the articles in an ordinary glass fruit jar, then nearly fill the jar with the lather. Seal tightly, shake the jar a little, and place it in bright sunlight for 24 hours. Of course, if the weather is cloudy, the time should be allowed for. Turn the jar around occasionally, so that the sun may penetrate every part. When the time is up, pour off the lather, press the fabric gently, then rinse several times in clear, soft water. Return it to the jar with more clear water, set it again in the sun, changing the water daily, until the material is white. I recently renovated a bit of fine old hand embroidery, which had become as yellow as saffron, by this method, and it was beautiful.—Woman's Home Companion.

Hot Water Sponge Cake.

Work together 1¼ cupfuls of granulated sugar, or 1¼ cupfuls of powdered sugar, with the yolks of four eggs well beaten. Whip separately the whites of four eggs until they are light and fluffy as snow, and add them to the yolks and sugar.

Take 1½ cups of flour through which two small teaspoonfuls of baking powder has been thoroughly mixed and stir in briskly with the above. Put a pinch of salt into four tablespoonfuls of boiling water and add to this mixture.

Grate lightly the outer yellow part of the rind of one-half lemon, and add for flavoring. Bake in a moderately hot oven in a cake tin which has a hollow cylinder.

Sardine Salad.

A quickly prepared, tasty salad may be made with sardines as a foundation. Arrange crisp leaves of lettuce on individual plates, put two of the fish on each, sprinkle them with lemon juice and turn over them a spoonful of mayonnaise. Garnish with cold-boiled beets and serve with cream and cheese balls.

To Clean a Bean Pot.

Instead of scraping and scouring an earthen pot in which beans have been baked, put in one teaspoonful of baking soda and fill up with cold water. Cover well, so that it can steam off all the black that adheres to the edges of the pot. Leave in the oven two hours or more. Your bean pot will cleanse as if by magic.

Warm Raisins and Currants.

A good baker warms the raisins and currants before putting them in the bread or cake dough.

Wm. Cannon,

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MAY FLY BY SOUND

DR. OWEN HAS NEW THEORY FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION.

First Airship Smashed by Vibrations, He Is Busy Constructing Another—Says Principle Was Used by the Ancients.

Detroit.—Dr. Orville W. Owen is experiencing the troubled life of an inventor. Years ago he got an idea. Months ago he was on the point of realizing it. To-day he is mournfully watching the repeated deferment of the hour when the idea will be embodied in practical form.

Owen is the man who believes he can make a noise like a top and fly to the uttermost parts of the world. Flying is nothing but applied harmony, according to his theory, and if he can produce the correct tones he can go anywhere and do most anything.

The vibratory theory is his pet hobby just now. He knows all the old school book stories about the effect of vibrations, and a lot more that have been printed in books that few people read. The phenomenon that a bridge can be thrown down by sounding the proper note on violin is mere kindergarten talk to Owen. He tells you that Joshua threw down the walls of Jericho that way, when he ordered the blast from the rams' horns, followed by a mighty shout.

Also the doctor is sure that this same vibratory theory was put to practical use by the ancients. The pyramids were built in this way, he says, and the sphinx was moved into its present position by the same agency. "The Moabite stone tells of an 'ariel' which the Israelites possessed," says the doctor, "and which gave them victories until the Assyrians took it away from them. The ariel was a flying machine, worked by vibrations, and it could move any weight."

This ancient knowledge of the earth's inhabitants has been rediscovered. Dr. Owen believes, and he is the re-discoverer. He has invented and patented a flying machine, controlled by vibratory action, produced by means of revolving tops on the siren principle, the tops being placed



Dr. ORVILLE W. OWEN

under metal bells. Once the doctor was near success with the machine, he says, but it went to pieces from the force of its vibrations. Now he is constructing another.

His first delay came from the deferred shipment of a consignment of holly from the south. The holly was for the tops and, because no other wood has the requisite cohesive powers, he was obliged to wait until it came before he could begin operations. It arrived after some months on the road.

Casting the metal bells is just now the difficulty. There are to be seven of these, each with a different note, and to get the exact dimensions of the patterns has been a task of great precision. After the patterns were ready, it was found that the molders here were bothered in getting a perfect casting, several efforts in the last two or three days having gone wrong.

"After we get the first bell properly cast, there will be no further difficulty," the doctor said. "We can build the rest of the machine easily and will soon have it ready for flight. Then I will show the students of aeronautics that they have all been on the wrong track. Man cannot fly by balloons or aeroplanes. Their principle is wrong. Vibratory action will enable me not only to fly but to perform the apparent miracles of olden times. With it I will be able to lift any weight. It will revolutionize mechanics."

Places of Interest.

An American actor was once seeing London from the top of a bus. As they swung down the Strand he asked the driver to point out the places of interest. "Right you are, sir!" agreed the driver, touching his hat. "There's Luggit 'ill, where they 'ang 'em.' A little later: "There's parliament 'ouses, where they make the laws wot does it across the way. An' there's Westminster Abbey, where they buried the good 'uns wot didn't get 'anged!'"

Sticking to the Truth.

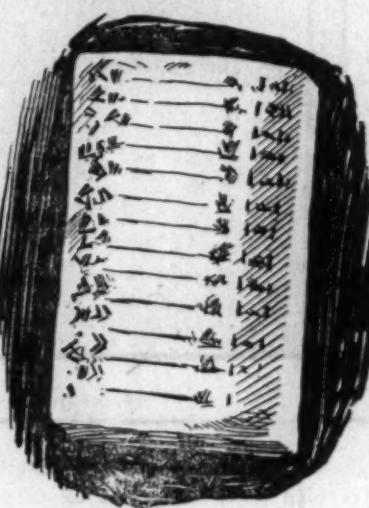
"Say," said Farmer Cortosse, "I'd better hurry an' get those circulars of mine, advertising this place free from mosquitoes in the mails. I don't want to lie, but if they don't get mailed soon the mosquitoes will be here."

REAL ESTATE IN BABYLON.
Dickerling Was Keen 5,000 Years Ago, Eugene Ware Says.

Kansas City, Mo.—That among the ancient Babylonians, 3,000 years B. C., there were lawyers of rare ability, real estate men of more than ordinary shrewdness in driving and clinching a bargain, and craftsmen with great ingenuity and pride in their work, is the opinion of Eugene F. Ware, lawyer and "Kansan."

In an address before the real estate men of Kansas City some time ago, Mr. Ware made the statement that as long as 5,000 years ago men were dealing in real estate, and that those men were as energetic traders and as keen in their transactions as the real estate dealers of to-day.

Mr. Ware explained the result of his research into the history of the Babylonians which has caused him to form this opinion. While traveling in Europe several years ago he came upon a number of clay tablets at the Louvre



An Ancient Tablet of Babylon.

In Paris. The tablets are specimens uncovered by excavators who were searching for records of the ancient Babylonians. Several thousands of them have been found in the city of Nippur, capital of the ancient Babylonian state of that name. Nippur was one of the largest cities of Babylon, situated on the banks of a canal connecting the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The city was famous as the seat of worship of the god Bel, chief deity of the Babylonian pantheon.

A tablet owned by Mr. Ware is a replica of one in the Louvre. It resembles nothing so much as a cake of toilet soap. In color it is pure white and is covered with letters of the cuneiform alphabet. The Babylonians used tablets similar to the one owned by Mr. Ware for all their writing, and on these recorded deeds, leases and other real estate transactions. The tablets were made of white clay very much like that used by modern sculptors. They varied in size from specimens as small as a pea to others the size of a bushel basket. They were made by men who probably occupied the same position in the Babylonian business world as our modern stenographers do. A lawyer would go to one of these scriveners on the street corners, dictate his brief to him and the "stenographer in clay" would write on the tablet with a three-cornered stick. The tablet was then baked in a charcoal oven and was ready for use. The writing on the tablets was first translated by Sir Henry Rawlinson in 1854.

The tablet owned by Mr. Ware records a transaction between a jeweler and a real estate man. The real estate man purchased a gold ring with an emerald from the jeweler and the tablet records the sale and contains the jeweler's guarantee of the ring for 20 years.

PLANS A POLAR CONGRESS.

Dr. Nordenkjold Favors Meeting of International Experts.

Chicago.—Dr. Otto Nordenkjold, whose project for a polar congress un-

der the auspices of an international polar bureau at Brussels is designed to secure from experts a complete statement of all existing knowledge of the polar regions and has awakened keen interest among the scientists of Europe, spent two years in the antarctic polar regions, 1901 to 1903, and has explored Greenland and South America. He is professor of geography in the University of Upsala, Sweden. A nephew of the famous arctic explorer, Baron Adolf E. Nordenkjold, he was made familiar with polar conditions at an early age, and began his South American explorations in 1895, a year after his graduation from the University of Upsala, where he was known as a brilliant student.

In his city campaign he started a series of smokers, furnishing corn cob pipes and tobacco, and when he addressed a meeting he would, instead of standing on the platform, sit among the listeners and talk conversationally. This won votes and he proposes to adopt the same tactics when he runs for governor.

At Chicago recently he decided upon the balloon means of reaching the country districts. He met C. A. Coey, an enthusiastic automobile and aeronaut, and arranged his plan for balloon campaign almost instantly.

A Sweeping Assertion.
Novelist's Wife—Why does your heroine "enter and sweep the room with a glance?"

Novelist (soothingly)—Because she has no vacuum cleaner.

Comforting.
Female Voyager—Is there any fear of danger, Mr. Sailor?

Mr. Sailor—Lots of fear, ma'am, but no danger!

TO USE A BALLOON

BECKER WILL CAMPAIGN WISCONSIN IN AERIAL CRAFT.

"Boy Mayor" of Milwaukee Will Keep Up Reputation for Being Odd in Race for Governorship of the State.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Sherburn M. Becker, the "boy" mayor of Milwaukee, who, having been successful in conducting his campaign for mayor from an automobile, has now decided to enter the race for governorship of Wisconsin, and will use a balloon this time for campaign purposes. Becker was only 29 years of age when elected mayor of Milwaukee two years ago after a whirlwind campaign. His race for governorship promises to be equally sensational.

"I shall use either a duplicate of Maj. Hershey's United States, with which the American representative competed in the St. Louis balloon races," said ex-Mayor Becker in telling of his plan to campaign from an airship, "or I shall buy the United States and rechristen it Wisconsin when I start to campaign the state. I am thoroughly in earnest in my plan to run for governor with a balloon instead of a touring car as I am first intended, and I will surprise the farmers, you bet."

"You see, it's this way. The people up the state read about my way of doing things, and they simply say: 'He's a crazy fool.' But they are on the watch just the same. Then when I get to them I hand them solid common sense and politics straight without any of the freak about it."

"That's the way I am going to make the campaign this year. I will go up in balloon and light when I feel like it, and it's a cinch that when we get to earth there'll be a crowd there to hear me speak. Then is when I'll get in my real work. They come to see the boy candidate, and they get

sound common sense. The result is that they think the logic they hear is a heap better than it really is, because they expected something so much different."

"Two years ago, when I beat Dave Rose for mayor of Milwaukee, I was called the boy candidate, and even my friends thought I was a fool to enter the race. They first told me I couldn't get the nomination, but I fooled them, and then I won at the election. People came to hear me because my motto was 'The Young Man in Politics,' and they went away having heard nothing more sensational than any other campaigner would give them."

That in brief, is the system under which Milwaukee's "Boy Mayor" works his campaigns. He turned from a cotillon leader to supervisor, and in the county board he exposed a printing graft and saved the county \$35,000 a year. He then decided to run for alderman, and his friends laughed at him. He was elected and made such a record that he was able to run for mayor and win that, too.

His famous coffee automobile did much to help him in the city campaign. When he was alderman he had one of his automobiles fitted up with a huge coffee pot, which he could start a-boiling when there was a fire, and the coffee would be hot when he reached the scene of the conflagration. Whenever there was a big fire he was notified and a quick hitch harness for a runabout, which he had at first adopted, was soon supplanted by the automobile.

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RELIC COVETED BY MORGAN.

Little English Parish Troubled by Proposed Sale of Precious Chalice.

New York.—J. Pierpont Morgan has set the good people of the little parish of Churchill, near Worcester, Eng., by the ears, through coveting their 300-year-old chalice, for which he has made a handsome offer. The vicar and churchwardens want to refloor their church, and if they can get the money

Tons of Ores Treated for Two and Half Months in Large Sifting Tanks to Obtain Minimal Fragments of Salts.

London.—Physical theories have, in the course of the last few years, undergone something like a revolution, due to the discovery of radiations, given out from certain substances, which radiations, although invisible to the eye, manifest themselves by the most varied effects. The typical representative of these substances is radium, or rather its chemical compounds, as the element itself has not yet been isolated. Owing to the scientific interest attaching to this wonderful substance, and the practical uses it is liable to be put to, especially in medicine, it will not be amiss briefly to record the complicated processes required in its manufacture.

Apart from their being some of the most interesting substances known to men, radium salts are the most precious of all chemical compounds, one kilogram of radium bromide being estimated at about \$80,000,000.

Owing to this extreme costliness, it will be understood that the amount of radium generally handled in laboratories must be rather minute; and, as the effects of radium are of extraordinary intensity, those small quantities are quite sufficient to show any phenomenon hitherto discovered.

In order, however, to give an idea of the enormous amount of material required to produce, even such minute quantities as a few milligrams of radium salts, it may be said that whole

July, 1902, less than six years ago. As a brigadier general of volunteers he served in the Pekin relief expedition and in the Philippines. For those services he was made a brigadier general in the regular army in August, 1903, and now stands fourth in that grade, his seniors being Gens. Funston, Carter and Bliss. In the order named.

Gen. Barry is now in his fifty-second year, and will not retire until October, 1919. With the exceptions of Gen. Funston, who is his junior by ten years, and Gen. Pershing, who is five years younger, Gen. Barry is the youngest officer of brigade rank in the army.

For several months past Gen. Barry has been in command of the army of Cuban pacification, and it is announced that he will remain on that duty in spite of his promotion.

GETS IMPORTANT POST.

John R. Wise Appointed Superintendent of Chilocco Indian School.

Washington.—John R. Wise, for many years a resident of Washington, has been appointed by Secretary Garfield as superintendent of the United States Indian school at Chilocco, Okla. This is one of the largest and most important Indian schools in the northwest.

Mr. Wise was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1888. He entered the government service in Washington in 1891 in the record and pension office. For over 12 years he was employed in the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs. He was designated by the secretary of the interior in 1898 as manager of the United States Indian congress held in connection with the trans-Mississippi

wagon-loads of diverse ores have to be submitted to a lengthy treatment in order to extract from them some minimal fragments. By discontinuing the various operations at a given stage the activity of the radium salt can be varied at will, according to the special purpose it is intended for, and a whole scale of different intensities can thus be readily produced.

At a special radium factory recently installed at Nogent-sur-Marne, the most varied ores are treated, and on their arrival are all taken to the crushers, whereas their further treatment varies according to the kind of material. The method described in the following applies more particularly to pitchblende, or rather to pitchblende residues as obtained in the manufacture of uranium—which are the most important of radium-holding materials. The "gross treatment" is carried out in wooden tanks and cast-iron tanks provided with stirring devices. Each ton of residue will require five tons of chemicals and 50 tons of rinsing water.

As radium sulphate always remains at the bottom of the vessel, it is found there at the conclusion of the different operations (lasting about two and a half months), when one or two kilograms of impure radium bromide will be obtained from each ton of residue. The activity of this radium-holding salt hardly exceeds 50 to 60. Products of higher activity are obtained by "fractionating"—namely, by submitting the mixture of salts to a series of successive crystallizations in pure water, and in water containing some hydrobromic acid. The difference of solubility of the bromides of radium and barium respectively is thus utilized, with a view to separating them from one another. After dissolving the various bromides, the solution is saturated at boiling temperature, and beautiful crystals are obtained on cooling. These crystals possess an activity five times greater than the originally dissolved salts, and, by repeating the same operation over and over again, products of ever-increasing activity are obtained.

While the first fractional operations are still carried out on a commercial basis, the more minute operations required to treat the products of higher activity are necessarily performed in the laboratory of skilled chemists. At the end of this difficult treatment only one to two milligrams of bromide are found to remain from each ton of original residues, but this minimal amount shows an activity 2,000,000 times higher than metallic uranium. The most important part of the factory is the laboratory, where chemical analyses and spectroscopic tests are carried out, in addition to measuring the activity of each product, as well as of the emanations they are liable to produce. The apparatus used in this connection have been designed by the discoverers of radium.

WHY AMERICAN GARDENS DISAPPOINT.

The reason why American gardens have not yet come up to the standard of the Europeans is simply that we do not pay enough, says a writer in *Country Life in America*. We employ incompetent landscape designers or none; we beat the nurseryman down on his plants; we are not willing to pay a first-class gardener what he is worth. Yet we are "dead game" when it comes to yachts, automobiles, horses, dogs and houses. Why should not our wealthy men be equally willing to pay for good gardens?

I believe they will. These things are all parts of the same outdoor life.

The more self-respect a man has the more he values his family life and the more willing he is to spend as much on his outdoor living room as on one of his indoor rooms.

The writer then describes a landscape garden in a Pittsburgh back yard which costs about \$7,000. The effects are certainly splendid.

MRS. W. S. PEABODY RECOGNIZED.

Mrs. W. S. Peabody of Colorado is called the mother of Mesa Verde National park, because of the interest she has taken in the preservation of the relics of the mysterious cliff dwellers of Colorado.

IN RADIIUM FACTORY

RAPID RISE OF GEN. BARRY.

Career of Army Officer Recently Named for Promotion.

Washington.—The rise of Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry, recently nominated as major-general, vice Gen. C. B. Hall, retired for age, has been rapid. Born in New York in October, 1855, he was graduated from the Military academy in June, 1877. After three years' service in the cavalry and 17 years in the infantry he was transferred to the adjutant-general's department with the rank of major in January, 1897, and became colonel in that department in

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ARREST OF CAPT. LYONS.

The arrest of Capt. J. W. Lyons, formerly Register of the Treasury, last Monday evening by an officer of the Eighth Police Precinct, while standing talking with a few friends, was one of the greatest outrages that has ever been perpetrated upon a citizen.

The arrest of Captain Lyons not only shows the narrow conception that the officer had of the law, but his meanness. Not only the case of Captain Lyons demands immediate investigation, but the case of Mr. Fletcher, a letter-carrier, who was assaulted and arrested at his very door by two officers of this same Eighth Precinct, and the dismissal of the charges against the officers by the police trial board.

It is not Major Sylvester's fault that these officers are permitted to run over citizens, but the fault of the present police trial board, which ought to be abolished at once.

Referring to the case of Captain Lyons again, The Bee regrets that the ex-Register of the Treasury did not think enough of the insult and humiliation offered him and his friends to go to the police headquarters and prefer charges against the officers. He did not regard his arrest of sufficient importance to comply with the request of Inspector Cross by preferring charges against the officer.

Starting like a tall Ajax in the District Attorney's office, pleading with the District Attorney not to send the case into court, instead of demanding a full investigation in open court.

If the distinguished gentleman from Georgia allows himself to be humiliated and insulted without a protest, what is to be expected from the lesser lights in the colored American race?

If Captain Lyons fails to prosecute his case before the police trial board after having been requested to do so, the country will look upon the arrest as justifiable. The arrest was a diabolical outrage, and Captain Lyons is in duty bound to vindicate himself before his people, who honor and respect him.

DESERVING.

The delegation of Negroes — Judge Terrell, James A. Cobb, John C. Dancy and R. W. Tyler — who called on Secretary Garfield and the President last Monday, in the interest of the several thousand Negroes of Oklahoma who will be affected adversely by the passage of the restriction bill, deserve the thanks of the race. This is displaying real interest in the welfare of the race, and counts far more than piloting a string of politicians, ever and anon, to call on the big dignitaries. Efforts like this are not only appreciated by the race, but the high Government officials, who naturally presume that when they appoint Negroes to high offices these Negroes will evince an interest in the race. Whether or not the mission of the delegation that called on the President and Secretary Garfield in the interest of the Negroes of Oklahoma re-

sults favorably or not, the delegation showed the proper spirit. And it is said that both the President and the Secretary were favorably impressed with the side of the question they presented, and accorded the delegation the most cordial reception.

THE LIBERIAN ENVOYS.

The presence in Washington last week of the three Liberian envoys and their secretaries was something out of the ordinary, even for Washington. The envoys are a very intelligent body of men, well up in diplomacy and statecraft, and made a most favorable impression on both the President and Secretary Root. These progressive representatives of the black republic are here to endeavor to bring about a closer union with America, and to present the advantages of their country, materially and otherwise, in an effort to induce Negroes of this country to locate there. They, the envoys, tell of the wonderful resources and prospects in Liberia, and are positive that to all Negroes of this country who will locate there will be assured a bright future.

GETTING WORSE.

Racial prejudice in the District is getting worse instead of better. All houses of public amusements have the "Jim Crow" corners. In the Government departments there are hundreds of sub-bosses who have no respect for colored Americans, no matter what their ability may be or how they deport themselves.

GREAT SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Summer School at Howard University during July of this year, under control and direction of Dr. L. B. Moore, dean of the Teachers' College, promises to surpass the summer school of 1904. The subjects offered are of high grade; many of them college subjects, from which teachers will derive great profit. These progressive courses are needed by our teachers every year if they are to do successfully the work required of them. The community approves of the course of the school officials in requiring teachers to show how much progress they are making by additional study. The future of our nation is in the hands of those who teach our children, and unless they prepare themselves to do better work from year to year stagnation will set in, and progress will stop.

The teachers of Washington are to be congratulated in having summer courses given by an able corps of teachers at Howard University, thus eliminating the items of high

NO TRIMMER.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Zion Church that has just closed its session in Philadelphia, Pa., where more than twenty-five men aspired to the bishopric; it is strange that The Age singled out Dr. Corrothers' defeat and made no mention of the others. Dr. Corrothers is no doubt the strongest Negro Methodist preacher in the United States. He is no trimmer.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

A Survey of the Situation As It Appears to The Bee's Argus-Eyed Watchman on the Wall.

Nomination of Secretary Taft Assured — Strong Men Coming from the South — Episcopalian Pleaded with Election of Bishop Brent Negro Masses Will Stand by Nominee of Chicago Convention — The Race's Ablest Journals Loyal to Party and Its Recognized Leader. Dancy and Vernon at Methodist Conferences as Churchmen, Not as Politicians — Washington Herald's Cub Reporter Dreams Dreams.

It is the feeling among churchmen here that the election of the Right Rev. Charles Henry Brent as Bishop of Washington, to succeed the late Bishop Henry Yates Satterlee, marks an epoch in the development of the Episcopal Church among the rank and file of the colored people of this country. The new prelate is not only a man of lofty Christian character, deep piety and strong sense of duty, and possessed of a high degree of moral and physical courage, but he has had vast and varied ex-

perience in dealing with the darker races of the world, and can bring to the work a broad-gauged sympathy as well as thorough understanding of the intricate problems involved when administering to a diocese embracing a large colored population, as is the case in Washington. Bishop-elect Brent's earliest parish work was at the St. Augustine Mission in Boston, where he achieved a phenomenal success in bringing the Negro masses into a closer relation with the Episcopal Church and spread the influence of true Christianity in populous areas that had not known serious missionary effort before. His latest and most stupendous undertaking was to minister unto the natives of the Philippine Islands, having been assigned to the Orient in 1901 as a missionary bishop of the Philippines. He has erected stately temples in the land of the Moros and laid the foundation of a Christian civilization through a faithful acknowledgment of the "Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man," impressing the common salvation of humanity, regardless of race or color. This experience gives Bishop-elect Brent a peculiar fitness for taking hold of the problems that exist in the District of Columbia, with its hundred thousand Negro population. He thus knows the Negro and his needs, and the Negro is willing to trust his interests to the hands of a spiritual leader who has shown the breadth of vision and fraternal instinct so marked in the new head of this diocese.

Bishop-elect Brent's election was materially promoted by the advocacy and votes of the Negro delegates in the diocesan convention. Six colored clergymen and two laymen represented the Episcopal churches of the race. They were Revs. T. J. Brown, of St. Luke's; O. L. Mitchell, of St. Mary's; W. V. Tunnell, warden of King Hall, Howard University; F. I. A. Bennett, of St. Matthew's; J. C. Van Lee, of St. Monica's, and A. W. F. Collier, of St. Luke's. The laymen, Dr. I. C. Norwood and J. O. Bampfield, came from St. Luke's, the single independent parish in the District. Rector T. J. Brown is especially anxious that Bishop Brent accept the assignment, saying that he regards the appointment as Providential, and feeling that the new prelate is divinely ordained for the solution of the difficulties that so sorely encompass the race in this country in the present crisis. In his opinion, the new duties offered to the Bishop of the Philippines are more essential to the peace, prosperity and happiness of our country than those he must lay down, though not disposed to minimize the needs of the Filipinos. The entire ten million Negroes in the land are deeply concerned in the coming of the new prelate, and all are anxious that he accept the trust and develop in this social cosmopolis a branch of the Episcopal Church so broad in Christian brotherhood and so faithful to the preachers of the Master that it shall stand as a model for every diocese in the land where there are variations in race and color.

The swinging of the solid vote of the Negro delegates of the convention to Bishop Brent from the outset is due in the largest measure to the prompt and far-sighted urgency of Rector T. J. Brown, of St. Luke's Church. He regards the elevation of Bishop Brent as the beginning of a new era for colored Episcopalianism all over the land, and that the new prelate will be especially welcome in this diocese, as his coming will solve some problems that have long stood in the way of the progress to which the Church is entitled in a massive population like ours. The local churchmen have sent a letter to Bishop Brent at Manila, urging him to accept the trust as a special favor to the colored people of the diocese.

The so-called "social equality" dinner in Brooklyn turns out to have been a sensational newspaper fake. A few broad-minded men and women of each race met to talk over ways and means to uplift humanity — and a bunch of good reporters in their search of something to fill space at so much "per" did the rest.

Senator Bradley, of Kentucky, has found carrying water on both shoulders a disastrous undertaking. The cub reporter of the Washington Herald who dished up the graphic portrait of the Negro political cabal in this city was long on imagination and short on facts. But then some fellows don't mind a little thing like that when a luminous story has to be written to order. The cub reporter is given to dreaming dreams.

The Chicago convention will bring to the fore some of the South's very strongest colored men, and they will have a powerful influence in shaping the platform and naming the candidate of the party. Among them might be mentioned J. E. Bush, Dr. E. C. Morris and Scipio A. Jones, of Arkansas; Nathan H. Alexander and Dr. U. G. Mason; T. L. Grant, Gen. Robert Smalls and E. H. Deas, of South Carolina; ex-Grand Master J. McHenry Jones, Charles E. Mitchell, T. N. Norris, W. J. Thompson and A. L. Calhoun, of West Virginia; E. W. Lane, of Kentucky; J. E. Lee, of Florida; Charles Banks, W. E. Mollison, Wesley Crayton and T. V. McAllister, of Mississippi; Walter L. Cohen and A. B. Kennedy, of Louisiana, and many others of like prominence in the councils of the Republican party.

Announcement is made that Vice President Fairbanks is to remain in the presidential race until the balloting begins. He may not secure the nomination, although he has a host of admirers among every element of the party who would prefer him under circumstances different from the ones which confront the country at this time. Nevertheless, his brilliant qualifications will not be lost to public life. His future is assured. If he will not agree to accept a renomination as vice president — as desired by the party at large — it is likely that he will be asked to head the Cabinet table of President Taft as Secretary of State. His personal bent, admirable tact and wide experience in diplomatic matters fit him superbly for such an assignment. In any event, the popular Vice President will not be retired to private life. A grateful and ably-served na-

nois, Rhode Island and other States have filed protests against all forms of discrimination practiced by the Bourbon South, and it is not doubted that the same influences that wrote the plain-spoken suffrage plank in Ohio and other States will see to it that the Chicago Convention goes on record in the same unequivocal fashion. Press agents may write glowingly of this candidate or that, but the fact remains that the sensible Negroes are going to stand by the man who is the choice of the country, and place themselves in a position, based on color, creed or condition whereby they will have a claim upon him when they come forward to ask consideration for the race. The Republican nominee will stand upon a platform condemning every form of civil and political proscription. The Democratic party, to which certain sensational agitators advise the Negro to bolt, dare not hope for success save through fraud practiced against the race in every known form. It is not difficult for the thinking Negro to choose today whom he will serve.

The Washington Star, the clearest visioned Caucasian journal at the Capital, strikes a keynote in discussing the attitude of the Negro toward Judge Taft. The Star says:

"A confident contention of the opponents of Judge Taft is that his nomination would cost the Republicans the bulk of the Negro vote north of the Mason and Dixon's Line. Nothing, it is asserted, will wipe out or even modify the effect of Brownsville on the colored people. They have Judge Taft associated with the President in the dismissal of the Negro battalion, and only await an opportunity to show their feelings at the polls."

The Star, after asking these leading questions, goes on to argue:

"The intelligent Negro whose vote is received and counted understands that the contest for control is between the Republican party and the Democratic party. One or the other will win in November. No other party will have a ghost of a chance.

If, therefore, the Negro takes to the woods he will aid the Democracy. If he votes the Democratic ticket he will aid it all the more. Will he aid it at all? It is a hundred to one that were Mr. Bryan a member of the Senate he would support the President in the Brownsville business.

As the leader of his party he endorses the disfranchisements of the South, and is willing to accept the unconstitutional electoral votes those measures have produced. He is against the enforcement of the Constitution on that subject. How then would the Negro be benefited by helping to bring Mr. Bryan into power? What would, what could Mr. Bryan do for him in return for his support? In effect, therefore, the proposition is that if Judge Taft is nominated the Negroes should vote for revenge for the other man. Will time not mollify the contending elements?"

The campaign will last three months,

and appeals for revenge are hard to sustain as against argument. Besides, the discharged Negro soldiers may meanwhile have been re-enlisted, and the Chicago platform may echo the Ohio platform upon which Judge Taft is now standing."

As a parting shot, The Star clinches its unanswerable statement of the situation by this warning:

"Do not count the Negroes against Taft at the polls until they have recorded themselves."

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS.

(Continued from first page.)

ascended three hundred feet at Berkeley, Cal., in view of ten thousand spectators last Saturday, burst, and dropped to the ground with its crew of sixteen men.

The final commencement exercises of Tuskegee Institute were held last Thursday, at which time Charles W. Anderson, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, New York City, delivered the address.

To operate an automobile in the District of Columbia one must be eighteen years of age.

Forty persons were hurt when a runaway trolley car crashed into another at Bayonne, New Jersey, last week.

Peter F. Dailey, one of the best-known comedians in the United States, died at Chicago the latter part of last week.

WHAT WE SEE AND HEAR.

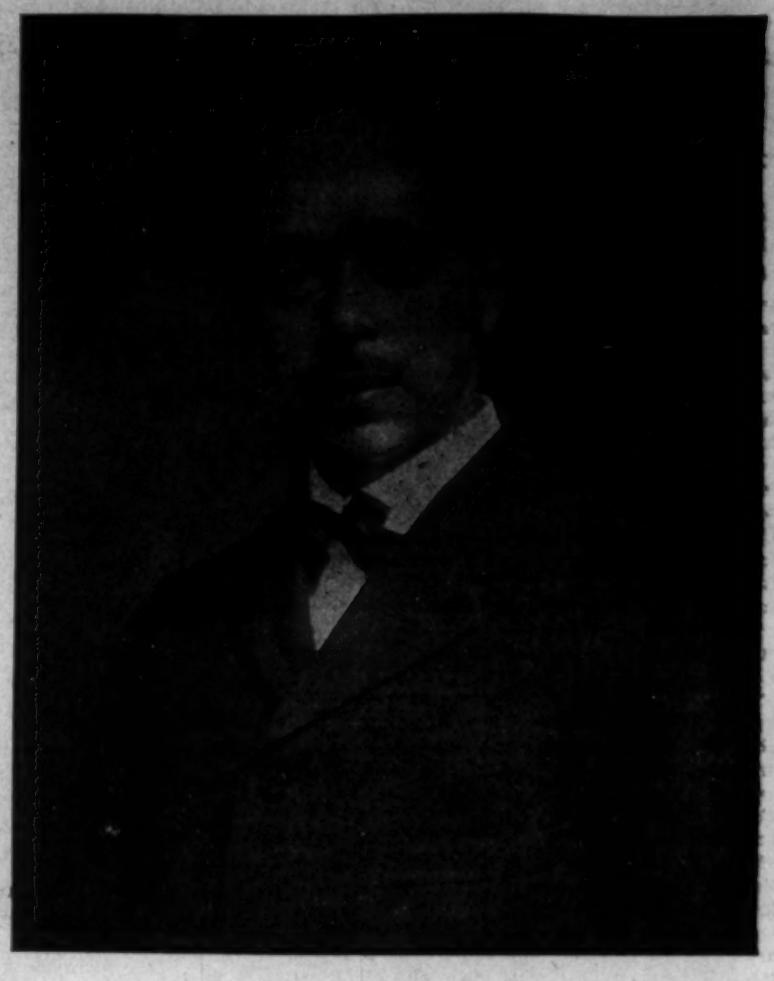
When thieves fall out, honest men get their just dues.

Declaring that the Negro race is unalterably opposed to the nomination of Taft for president, Booker T. says that he believes that Roosevelt should be renominated; that the Negro voters is a formidable factor; further, that he had not found a solitary colored man in favor of the nomination of Taft, and if he (Taft) is nominated that they would vote the Democratic ticket; but will this advice continue after Chicago? And if it does, will it affect a large number of voters when polling day arrives?"

The Star, after asking these leading questions, goes on to argue:

"The intelligent Negro whose vote is received and counted understands that the contest for control is between the Republican party and the Democratic party. One or the other will win in November. No other party will have a ghost of a chance. If, therefore, the Negro takes to the woods he will aid the Democracy. If he votes the Democratic ticket he will aid it all the more. Will he aid it at all? It is a hundred to one that were Mr. Bryan a member of the Senate he would support the President in the Brownsville business. As the leader of his party he endorses the disfranchisements of the South, and is willing to accept the unconstitutional electoral votes those measures have produced. He is against the enforcement of the Constitution on that subject. How then would the Negro be benefited by helping to bring Mr. Bryan into power? What would, what could Mr. Bryan do for him in return for his support? In effect, therefore, the proposition is that if Judge Taft is nominated the Negroes should vote for revenge for the other man. Will time not mollify the contending elements?"

During the summer recess the justices will hold court beginning July 1, as follows: Judge Wright, July 1 to July 16; Judge Anderson, July 17 to August 1; Judge Bernard, August 3 to August 18; Judge Stafford, August 19 to September 3; Judge Gould, September 4 to September 19; Judge Clabaugh, September 21 to October 5th.





EXCURSION SEASON For 1908

Steamer River Queen to Washington Park.
Steamer Jane Moseley to Norfolk, Baltimore and landings down the Potomac River.
Books now open for charters on the River Queen and Jane Moseley. Secure your dates at once, before they are all taken.

ones.
The following program was discussed:

1. Selection, the Cosmopolitan Choir.
2. Invocation, Dr. Simon P. W. Drew, president of William McKinley Normal and Industrial Institute of Alexandria, Va.
3. Organ solo, "Golgotha," by the child organist, Miss T. Braxton.
4. Address, Miss Ray E. Bell.
5. Recitation, "Graduation," Master William Dean.
6. Solo, selected.
7. Chorus, selected.
8. Solo, Professor Lewis, principal of the Garfield School.
9. Chorus, selected.
10. "Wholesome Thoughts," the school.
11. Address, "Education and Life," Assistant Superintendent R. C. Bruce, of the Public Schools.
12. Organ solo, Prof. W. A. Adams, organist and choir master of the Cosmopolitan Choir.
13. Address, Superintendent A. T. Stewart, of the Public Schools.
14. Benediction.

Ushers — Maj. S. Fields, of M-

Street High School; Lieut. R. Banks,

Sergt. J. G. Bowley, Capt. F. Cole-

man, Mr. W. Grant and Mr. H.

Grant, of Brightwood, D. C.

As this is the first association of

Parents and Teachers organized in

the District of Columbia (April 16)

its name will be hereafter "The Ori-

ginal Citizens' Association of the Par-

ents and Friends of Jones School, or

The Original Parents-Teachers As-

sociation.

WASHINGTON BOY PROMOT-

ED.

Elijah Reynolds, an enterprising

Washington boy, brother of Mr. T.

H. Reynolds and Mrs. Aaron Ban-

kett, and conceded to be one of the

most capable officers of the Twenty-

fifth Infantry, now stationed in the

Philippines, has been promoted from

quartermaster-sergeant to first ser-

geant. His commission was present-

ed to him in the presence of the full

company, and the commanding offi-

cer paid a happy tribute to his effi-

cient services.

WASHINGTON "WHISTERS"

WIN FROM BALTIMORE.

The Washington Whist Club won

handily from the Baltimore aggre-

gation in a match game of duplicate

whist last Friday evening by a plus

score of 28 points. The Washington

team was made up of Messrs. James

A. Cobb, W. A. Joiner, Arthur S.

Gray, John W. Cromwell, Jr., Law-

rence C. H. Bradley and Dr. F. L.

Shadd, Jr. The team that came over

to represent Baltimore was composed

of Drs. H. S. McCord and W. H.

Wright, Lawyer McCord, Messrs.

Jacob Nichols, Young and Shipley.

The home team will meet the Balti-

more team again soon on the Monum-

ents' own grounds, and make a

desperate effort to repeat the dose

administered here.

ST. LUKE'S P. E. CHURCH

"The Moon Queen," the most

unique, beautiful and chaste enter-

tainment ever given in this District,

will be repeated on Tuesday even-

ing, June 2, 1908, in True Reform-

ers' Hall, beginning at 8 o'clock.

General admission, 25 cents.

Children under 10 years, 10 cts.

Lyric Orchestra.

Choice refreshments at moderate

prices by the Woman's Guild.

There will be a Masonic Congress

meet here sometime during the sum-

mer. Ill J. G. Jones, thirty-third

degree, and H. C. Scott, thirty-third

degree, are behind the movement.

Much business will be transacted.

The island of Haiti is a riddle to

foreigners. The outsiders have a

hard time under present conditions.

The blacks and whites are sworn en-

emies. The present President is try-

ing to uplift the land. He is a very

wealthy man, and receives \$25,000

in gold per annum.

The teachers demonstrated their

method of filling the mind of the

child with wholesome thoughts, and

therby leaving no room for evil

ones.

A great many people in Wash-

ington labor under the impression that

the clothes make the man. There

are lots walking the streets right now

finely dressed, if they had their just

dues they would be behind the bars.

(Now, ain't this true?)

At the General Conference of the

A. M. E. Church, held last week at

Norfolk, Va., Revs. E. W. Lamp-

ton, H. B. Parks, J. S. Flipper, J. A.

Johnson, W. H. Heard were ordained

bishops.

Relative to the strike in Cleveland,

Ohio, if these were colored people,

the general Government would have

stepped in and ended the same. (Yet

the Negro is the bad man.)

Some of the Senators think the

President unfit to judge the Brown-

sville matter. Moral: A judge who

expressed his opinion on a case he

has to preside over is, in our opinion,

unfit to try the case.

P. M. Hubbard, a rich man of Des

Moines, Iowa, signed a note for \$20,-

00, payable ten days after death, in

favor of the Iowa Home for the

Aged. It will bear interest at 6 per-

cent from maturity.

The Amphiion Glee Club has se-

lected the following officers: J. H.

Washington, president; G. H. Jeff-

erson, vice president; Prof. C. A.

Champ, treasurer; C. S. Beale, sec-

retary; I. L. Hardy, librarian; Prof.

J. Henry Lewis, manager and direc-

tor.

At the session of the General Con-

ference of the Methodist Episcopal

Church held in Baltimore at the Lyri-

c, last week, the tie was passed be-

tween Bishop Burt, of Zurich, Switz-

erland, (white), and Bishop I. B.

Scott (colored), of Liberia. The

matter was finally stopped before any

trouble got into the case.

Rev. W. H. L. Moton has been

away on several trips — Pennsyl-

vania, Delaware and other points—

in the work of the gospel.

The President is behind the army

officers again. In a few days a new

order will be out, for a thirty-mile

ride and a fifty-mile ride. The big

stick is getting ready.

Beginning with the October term,

Criminal Court No. 1, Judge Clau-

baugh; Criminal Court No. 2, Judge

Anderson; Circuit Court No. 1, Judge

Stafford; Circuit Court No. 2, Judge

Gould; Equity Court No. 1, Judge

Bernard; Equity Court No. 2, Judge

Wright.

James F. Oyster, W. V. Cox and

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell have been

reappointed for three years members

of the School Board.

Mrs. P. M. Washington-Pittman

played piano selections at the M. A.

M. E. Church last Monday evening

for the benefit of C. C. White, a col-

ored student working his way thru

college.

The white people of Roswell, Ga.,

are getting up a petition to send the

National Convention for the nomina-

tion of the President for a third

term. Roswell is the birthplace of

the President's mother.

The English Court of Criminal

Appeal has been established. The

object is to avoid the tedious delays

to which the American Criminal

Courts are subjected.

General admission, 25 cents.

Children under 10 years, 10 cts.

Lyric Orchestra.

Choice refreshments at moderate

prices by the Woman's Guild.

WASHINGTON PARK.

This beautiful park has a collec-

tion of attractions never before of-

fered to the Washington public. It

is located about ten miles from Wash-

ington on the Potomac River. The

Scenic Railway, with its electric

power plant for 7,000 lights — a

Figure 8. The Car

JAN'S LULLABY.

(Jan's Wiegenlied.)

HEDWIG VON ARNIM, Op. 16, No. 3.

Lento.
Il basso sempre legato.
Tempo I.
poco rit.
sempre, pp
morendo.

Un poco più mosso ed agitato.

Concert, 1906, by American Melody Company, New York.



Every pair of Kleinert's Dress Shields is warranted. When properly used, we will not only refund money paid for shields that are not perfect, but will hold ourselves responsible for any resulting damage to gown. Kleinert's Dress Shields are made in ten sizes, from size 1 to size 10. If your dealer does not keep the kind or size you want, send us 25c. for sample pair of either kind in size 3. If you want a larger size, add 5c. for each additional size. Send for our Dress Shield Book. It is worth reading. I. B. KLEINERT RUBBER CO. 721-723-725-727 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



TO PREPARE MOSAIC JELLY.

Color Lends Attractiveness to This Table Dainty.

One and one-half cups milk, two level tablespoons sugar, rind one-half lemon, one-half bay leaf, one level tablespoon granulated gelatin, one-fourth cup water, yolks two eggs. Scald the milk with the sugar, lemon rind, and bay leaf, then add the gelatin soaked in the water for 20 minutes. Stir until dissolved and strain the hot mixture gradually onto the egg yolks slightly beaten. Return to double boiler and stir until thickened. Remove from fire and color one-half of the mixture either pink or green, and turn each half into a shallow pan wet with cold water. When cold cut in squares or oblongs. Line a mold with lemon jelly and garnish with the colored pieces. Add the remaining jelly, chill thoroughly, and serve on a platter garnished with whipped cream.

Left over jelly can be melted and a bit of water added, and if there is not enough to remold beat it with an egg beater until light and spongy and stiff enough to hold its shape, then fold in some fruit or nut meats and turn into a mold. This will increase the quantity and give an entirely different dessert with very little preparation.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Hot milk is even better than boiling water for removing most stains. Books keep better when exposed to the air than when shut up in a bookcase.

Pearl knife handles should be cleaned with a rag dipped in fine salt, then polished with a leather.

To clean a spice mill grind two tablespoonfuls of rice through the mill and all traces of the spice will be removed.

Sprinkle salt or cloves on the shelves of pantries where ants are troublesome, for both are objectionable to these insects.

Paint stains on floors may be scoured off by soaking them for a little while in turpentine or benzine and then rubbing them with pumice stone or glass paper.

To remove feathers from one pillow to another, take a tin can with both ends melted out (or, better still, make a large pasteboard tube), tie or sew firmly an end in each pillow and shake feathers through.

Steep some tea leaves in water for an hour, then strain them out, and use the liquid for washing the varnished wood. This decoction gives the woodwork a cleaner, fresher look than when washed with only soap and water.

Rose Salad.

Wash and dry thoroughly white leaves of head lettuce. Cut nicely washed celery into one inch strips.

Put into cold water. After an hour the celery will have curled nicely. Put whole red tomatoes into boiling water for four minutes. Take out of water and from under side cut out a half inch square. Remove all the pulp of the square except one-sixteenth of an inch near the skin. After cooking fill the square with the dressing given above.

From the stem to the under part of the tomato cut skin in roseleaf shape and crinkle back. Arrange each salad dish with garnishing of lettuce leaves, then a circle of the curled celery, then the tomato.

On top of the tomato sprinkle a teaspoonful of blanched pecan nuts, chopped almost to a powder, to represent the pollen of the rose.

Quince Soup.

Take one and one-half pints of chicken stock previously boiled and all fat removed. Set on back of range and season to taste, using pepper, a dash of celery salt and paprika. Beat one egg to foam, add one teaspoonful of flour, blend thoroughly. Just about ten minutes before serving add to stock, bring slowly to boiling point, but do not let boil, as it will curdle. When all ready to serve add cupful of minced chicken, one teaspoonful of minced parsley and one cupful of stiffly whipped cream. This serves six persons.

To Cook Asparagus.

Asparagus should be boiled standing end upward in a deep saucepan; nearly two inches of the heads should be out of the water, the steam being sufficient to cook them as they form the tenderest part of the plant. The hard, stalky part is rendered soft and delicious by the longer boiling which this plan permits. Cooking 30 or 40 minutes on the plan recommended will render a third more of the stalk delicious, while the head will be properly cooked by the steam alone.

Savory Potatoes.

Peel and slice sufficient potatoes to make a pint. Place in a buttered baking dish, pour over them one egg beaten in one-half cup of milk. Sprinkle with pepper and little salt. Cover and bake 20 minutes, uncover and let brown. We are very fond of these, and they are a change from the boiled potatoes.

Relief to Burns.

If you are unfortunate enough to get boiling hot water over yourself, take some eggs and whip the yolks and whites together. Then smear them evenly on the burns. The pain soon ceases and you will have no scars afterwards.

Good Flour Gums.

One egg, three tablespoonfuls of sugar; one cupful of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt, and flour enough to make a batter that will readily drop from the spoon. Bake 15 minutes.

W.B. Reduso CORSETS

The Perfect Corset for Large Women

It places over-developed women on the same basis as their slender sisters. It tapers off the bust, flattens the abdomen, and absolutely reduces the hips from 1 to 5 inches. Not a harness—not a cumbersome affair, no torturing straps, but the most scientific example of corsetry, boned in such a manner as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.

New W. B. Reduso No. 770. For large tall women. Made of white coul. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price \$3.00.

New W. B. Reduso No. 771. Is the same as No. 770, but is made of light weight white basiste. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price \$3.00.

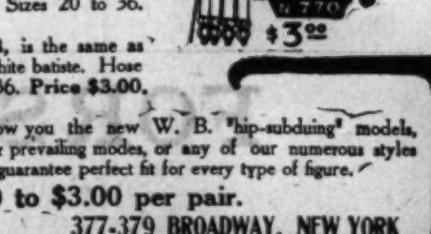
New W. B. Reduso No. 772. For large short women. The same as No. 770, except that the bust is somewhat lower all around. Made of white coul, hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price \$3.00.

New W. B. Reduso No. 773, is the same as No. 772, but is made of light weight white basiste. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price \$3.00.

Ask any dealer anywhere to show you the new W. B. "hip-sabding" models, which will produce the correct figure for prevailing modes, or any of our numerous styles which are made in such a variety as to guarantee perfect fit for every type of figure.

From \$1.00 to \$3.00 per pair.

WEINGARTEN BROS., Mfrs., 377-379 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



WANTED—A RIDER AGENT in each town and district to sell our bicycles and to collect money for us. We will furnish you with full particulars and special offer at once. NO TIME TO PRACTICE. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance. Freight and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL during which time you may ride the bicycle and pay nothing. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us. We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make to \$25 middlemen's price by our factory and have a manufacturer's guarantee to \$25 middlemen's price above actual factory cost. You save \$10 at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unbreakable factory prices and remember our special offers to rider agents.



YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED to study our superb models at the wonderfully low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We have a large number of them at about factory cost. **BICYCLE DEALERS,** you can sell our bicycles under your own name, plate at double the price. Order fills the day received. **SECOND HAND CYCLES,** we do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade at our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$5 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

COASTER-BRAKES,

single wheel, imported roller chains and pedala, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, Tacks on Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use. **SOFT RUBBER TIRES,** made of a special quality of rubber which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers. **IRON TIRES,** made of iron wire which is coiled and encircling very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers. **IRON TIRES,** made of iron wire which is coiled and encircling very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. 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Fine Garments (Slightly Worn) Made
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JUSTIN'S OLD STAND.
Established 1865. 619 D St. N. W.

DOING AWAY WITH GREASE.

Care in Cooking Will At Least Reduce It to Minimum.

The objection of many housekeepers to fried things is often a question of not really knowing how to fry. Properly done there should be little or no grease on the cooked article, and absolutely no taste of the fat.

For slow frying, such as cutlets or potatoes, butter is preferable to lard. If the pan be put on the back of the stove there is less danger of burning. This is particularly necessary in doing raw potatoes in a plain fry; French fried ones are cooked in deep lard or other medium, at boiling point.

For deep frying a kettle at least eight or ten inches deep is essential to prevent splashing over of the grease. A wire frying basket that fits into it closely should also be used; with it there is greater ease and less danger of bad burns.

Whatever the frying medium—lard, olive oil, or any of the commercial productions—it is important to have the proper temperature. This must be beyond boiling point, and should reach 380 degrees. Lower than that the food will be unbearably greasy. Over 400 degrees the fat is apt to burn.

The surest test of temperature is made by a thermometer, but if that is not convenient the fat will be found to be right if a small piece of bread dropped into it turns instantly a golden brown.

These few rules insure success: Deep, boiling fat; not too much in the frying basket at once; immediate draining on brown paper.

WHEN LAMB IS THE JOINT.

Forequarter Should Always Be Given the Preference.

The forequarter of lamb is much sweeter than the hindquarter. For a number of persons the whole quarter should be purchased, which will give nine chops. The marketman will remove the shoulder bone, which should be cracked and sent home with the meat to be used for broths with the scrap left from serving.

Wipe off the meat with a damp cloth, place in pan, inside of meat downward, dust with pepper, add one-half pint of water, and place in a quick oven until crusted over, then dust with salt and baste (every ten minutes with the drippings).

Reduce the heat after it is nicely browned, and continue to cook until a knife run into the shoulder will not show traces of red juice. For a dinner when the tastes of the guests are not known, it is better to have the

Annual Announcement E. VOIGT MANUFACTURING JEWELER 725 7th Street, Northwest



BETWEEN G & H

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-brac is now complete. Each individual piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow?

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks.

WATCHES

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Ladies' 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Gentlemen's 14-karat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as \$35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, \$3.50; regular price, \$4.50.

Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, \$8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, \$5.00 up.



DIAMONDS.

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment Today.

Prices in the Diamond market are advancing, but OUR PRICES HAVE NOT BEEN ADVANCED in some time. We still have a large collection of superb Diamonds which we bought a considerable time ago at lower prices than prevail today.

We shall not advance prices on these stones. We are merchants and not speculators, and our fair percentage of profit is all we ask. So, as long as these Diamonds last, it will be possible to buy them here under the regular market for

fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, \$5.00 to \$150.

Ladies' Diamond Brooches, \$5.50 to \$100.

Diamond Earrings, \$15.00 to \$500.00.

Diamond Scarf Pins, \$7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, \$7.00 up.

Diamond Studs, \$10.00 up.

We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting, which we are selling at \$30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.

AROUND THE HOUSE

INFORMATION AND ADVICE OF ALL SORTS.

Table Linen of To-Day an Improvement Over that of a Few Years Ago—The Latest in Lunch Cloths.

Comparing the table linen of to-day with that of ten or 12 years ago, there is a marked improvement in design. For years we have had very fine linens in our shops, and there have been many beautiful designs, but not within the reach of the moderate purse. Of course there are certain pattern cloths of foreign make that can never be cheap. It is the linens of medium quality, weight and price, but of fine design, that will appeal to the average housekeeper. Some think that the linen made in Ireland has taken the place of that manufactured in other countries. It is good, cheap and often very handsome, and will last for many years, provided, of course, it is not ruined by chemicals in laundering. Designs in all household linens are steadily gaining in artistic merit. The old-time cloth that swayed the floor is no longer in fashion.

The best style table linen for a luncheon is a center-piece and individual doilies to match. There are, however, beautiful covers, made especially for luncheons, but a regular dinner cloth, no matter how simple or magnificent, should never be used. The center-piece is only large enough to cover the middle of the table, and the doilies come in different sizes. There are those for plates, two sizes for goblets, those for water and wine, others for different dishes, and still others for the finger bowls. Linen sets with scalloped edges are very durable and practical. Filet lace is handsome, but expensive. The lace is joined with fine linen squares, in long bands or circular. The doilies are entirely of lace. Renaissance is still used for the table.

Japanese and Chinese lunch cloths are liked by many, but the plain white embroidery is more desirable than that into which blue is introduced. These cloths are round, and their beautiful

patterns or emblems, after Iris nearly cover the body of the cloths and reach to the edges. Some of the center-pieces show artistic introduction of colors. Even the best colored embroideries will fade in time, and their use demands a judicious selection which will harmonize with the table china.

Round center-pieces are popular at present, owing to the general use of round tables, and charming patterns are shown with borders of Maltese Cluny and Bohemian lace. Then there is shown the beautiful lace from the Azores, known as Fayal. No more lovely handiwork can be seen than this lace, whose designs are executed by darning in the pattern after the threads have been drawn. Some beautiful towels with borders of Fayal lace were recently seen. The purchaser only paid \$1.50 apiece for the towels at Fayal.

A well-known authority says that table linen should never be starched. It is a common mistake that many housekeepers make, and nothing so detracts from the appearance and life of handsome linen as starch. "Elbow grease" is all that one needs to make the proper kind of linen stiff. It should be ironed damp, to get the fine sheen so characteristic of well-laundered linen. If it is ironed when it is dry, or nearly so, it gets fuzzy.

Always darn table damask, as well as various other materials, with a raveling from the cloth. If there is a hole, put under it a piece of the same damask, matching the pattern as near as possible. Then darn very carefully backward and forward with the raveling. If the work is done right, the darn will hardly be noticed after laundering.

Try Larding Lean and Dry Meat.

Larding is quite easy—it only requires care and accuracy. It simply needs a larding-needle and some neatly and evenly-cut strips of fat, bacon or pork, which are used exactly as if they were pieces of wool or thread, one large stitch being taken through the meat and the short ends of the fat left sticking out. The strips are called lardons. The fat bacon or pork to be used in the process should be kept in a cold place. Use that part of the pork which lies between the rind and the vein. Lean and dry meat and some kinds of game are much improved by larding.—The Delineator.

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Carriages hired for funerals, parties, balls, receptions, etc. Horses and carriages kept in first-class style. Satisfaction guaranteed. Business at 1132 Third street northwest. Main office branch at 222 More street, Alexandria, Va.

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OUR STABLES IN FREEMAN'S ALLEY.

Where I can accommodate 50 Horses.

Call and inspect our new and modern stable.

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A HIGH DEGREE.



OF SATISFACTION IS A RARE THING IN MOST \$3.00 SHOES. SHOES AT THIS PRICE USUALLY LACK STYLE OR COMFORT OR BOTH.

THE STYLE OF MORE EXPENSIVE SHOES AND GOOD SOLID VALUE ARE FOUND IN OUR SIGNET SHOE

because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price. A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers.

Looks first rate and wears that way every time.

It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy.

Always welcome.

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W. Sidney Pittman
Architect

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ARRESTS FORMER REGISTER
POLICEMAN TAKES JUDSON
C. LYONS AND THREE
FRIENDS TO STA-
TION.

Charges Them with Loitering on the Street, but Cases Are Nolle Prossed with Pugh's Consent.

Judson W. Lyons, former Register of the Treasury, who was arrested, with three of his colored friends, Saturday afternoon for obstructing the sidewalk at Fourteenth and Pierce streets, and who was taken to the police station in a pao wagon, appeared at Police Court yesterday with witnesses. A satisfactory explanation of the affair was made to Prosecuting Attorney James Pugh, who agreed to a nolle pros.

Lyons was discussing politics with his old political ally, Haslem Cashin, of Alabama, a delegate to the Chicago Convention. Charles Cashin, a Howard graduate, and James Williams, a Negro local politician, also were in the group. While they were talking over the presidential outlook Polieman Watts passed along and



ordered them to clear the sidewalk.

Lyons and his friends became angry, and the policeman alleges their language toward him was abusive. Watts gave the incident a sudden and rather unexpected climax by marching the quartet to the patrol box. Meanwhile, R. L. Waring, a special policeman, strolled up, and, recognizing Lyons, pleaded that a mistake had been made.

Watts replied that he was on his way to the station, and he proposed to reach there. The heated interchanges between the policeman and his four prisoners attracted a hundred or more pedestrians, some of whom were clerks in the Treasury and had worked under Mr. Lyons. Some in the crowd were Negroes, and they made the situation extremely unpleasant for the officer.

At the station house no formal charge was placed against the men. They were released by Capt. R. B. Doyle and requested to appear at the office of Mr. Pugh. A few minutes after their entrance to the station a crowd surged about the building. Only a few persons, among them several Government clerks and personal friends of Lyons, were permitted to enter. After conferences with the captain everything was smoothed over, the captain stating it was a matter of regret that such action had to be taken.

"Policeman Watts has a good record," said Captain Doyle, "and I am inclined to think he acted with good judgment. Of course, Lyons and his friends deny loitering. But the statements of the officer and several witnesses were made regarding the affair, and apparently the officer was not too hasty."

Speaker Cannon, by request, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives last Monday to prohibit unauthorized persons in the District of Columbia wearing the insignia of the Elks. A fine of twenty dollars is provided. (Now will you be good!)

In the last seventeen years over 23,000 people have been killed in the mines. The railroads of the United States will six times more people than in other countries. Two hundred and seventy thousand factory people are injured annually. The average violent deaths are about 3,500 per year.

John M. Washington, 33rd degree, Commander in chief of John G. Jones Consistory, thirty-second degree, M. R. S., has removed from his home on Twenty-first street n.w., to that of his son, who has bought on S street between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, where they will reside in the future.

Bishops from all parts of the world will meet the Decennial Conference at London, England, from July 4 to August 6.

Read The Bee.

RAILROAD TO FORT CHURCHILL.

Locomotive Whistle Will End Romance of Canadian North.

Ottawa, Ont.—Civilization will again reach out a long steel arm of railway to snatch from the Indian and trapper a huge chunk of the wilderness.

The dominion house of commons has voted approval to a project to build a line to Fort Churchill on the westward of the Hudson bay. This marks the beginning of the end of the Hudson Bay Company's rule of the northwest territories, a monopoly which the fur traders have held since 1656.

Sufficient funds for the project will at once be appropriated. In spite of the opposition of the Hudson Bay Company. Its completion means speedy access to all to the furred riches of the frozen north and a new outlet.

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Terminus of Projected Railroad.

let for the hardy wheat of the Canadian plains.

Fort Churchill is one of the few trading posts still maintained and governed by the fur monopoly. It is situated at the mouth of the Churchill river, where the canoes of the trappers from the inland lakes slip silently down each spring to exchange their cargoes of pelts for the coin and rum of his majesty's servants. It is 900 miles north of Duluth and 400 miles from the nearest railroad station.

Water connections by means of the river and a score of inland lakes make the fort the key to the commerce of the provinces of Kunwatin, Saskatchewan, Athabasca and Northwest Alberta. From Fort Churchill large canoes and small steamers can go 800 miles into the interior. The country is the home of the musk ox, the polar bear, the walrus, the brown bear, the caribou and moose. It is one of the richest game countries in the world.

TO REPORT ON ALASKAN COAL.

Wallace Atwood, Going to Territory for Government.

Washington.—Wallace W. Atwood, who has been appointed to estimate the value of coal in Alaska and report on the best site for a coaling station



WALLACE W. ATWOOD

In the territory, for the United States geological survey, is an instructor in geology and physiography in the University of Chicago. He spent two years investigating the mineral deposits and mines of Alaska. Mr. Atwood was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1897 and has held positions in the United States geological survey and the state geological surveys of New Jersey, Wisconsin and Illinois.

West Has Not Had Due Share. Since the United States government began to patronize expositions, down to the Jamestown fair, congress has appropriated a total of \$28,732,251 for world's fairs, of which only \$485,000 has been spent west of the Rocky mountains, at the Lewis and Clark exposition.

Cuban Sugar Production Short. As a result of a drought it is now generally acknowledged in sugar circles that the Cuban sugar production this season will not exceed 900,000 tons, a deficit of about 600,000 tons from the previous crop.

CHRISTIAN XANDER'S Old Reserve

COCKTAIL, Manhattan Superior to all trade cocktails, prepared of the best ingredients. 1.25 bottle, 75¢ full pt.

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PAIN IN CHEST.
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If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no
bad After-effects
25 Doses
25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk

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